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NEW YORK NY				2712	9
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No. 08/892,092

Applicant(s)

Yamagami

Examiner

Mitchell White

Group Art Unit 2712



- The second of	
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>Dec 9, 1999</u>	
 This action is FINAL. Since this application is in condition for allowance exce in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 	pt for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Fa application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Ex 37 CFR 1.136(a).	set to expire the period for response will cause the
Disposition of Claims	**S/are pending in the application.
	iglare withdrawn from consideration.
Of the above, claim(s) 1-12 and 16	is/are withdrawn from consideration. is/are allowed.
☐ Claim(s)	is/are objected to.
Claims	are subject to restriction or election requirement.
*Certified copies not received:	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d). copies of the priority documents have been erial Number) from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited, PTO-892 Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Interview Summary, PTO-413 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152	, PTO-948
SEF OFFICE AC	TION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 13-15 and 17-44 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 18 recites the limitation " to claim 11" in claim 18. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371© of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

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5. Claims 13-15, 17-18, 21-23, 25-29, 31-33, 35-37, and 39-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kawamura et al. (US 5,889,581).

Regarding claim 13, Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14).

Regarding claims 14-15, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names by the file format of a versatile operating system (col. 3, lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 17, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14).

Regarding claim 18, Kawamura et al. discloses reproducing the image and the filename (col. 3, lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 21, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the

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mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14).

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Regarding claim 22, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 3, lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 23, Kawamura et al. discloses a sequence control unit communicates with memory card (col. 3, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 25, Kawamura discloses preparing files relating the mode of the camera to store image data (col. 2, lines 1-12).

Regarding claim 26, Kawamura discloses, in fig. 1, a CCD (103).

Regarding claim 27, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura further discloses storing the image and filename together (col. 4, lines 24-31).

Claim 28 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 22.

Claim 29 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 23.

Claim 31 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 25.

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Claim 32 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 26.

Regarding claim 33, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura further discloses storing the image and filename together (col. 4, lines 24-31).

Claim 35 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 25.

Regarding claim 36, Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14).

Regarding claim 37, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura further discloses storing the image and filename together (col. 4, lines 24-31).

Claim 39 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 25.

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Claim 40 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 36.

Regarding claim 41, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura further discloses storing the image and filename together (col. 4, lines 24-31).

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Regarding claim 42, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14).

Regarding claim 43, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as

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P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura further discloses storing the image and filename together (col. 4, lines 24-31).

Regarding claim 44, Kawamura et al. discloses recording images to a memory card using file names (col. 1, lines 20-25). Kawamura et al. discloses a camera having a plurality of modes (col. 1, lines 64-66) and preparing a subdirectory to store files automatically depending on the mode set (col. 2, lines 1-11). Kawamura et al. discloses an image recording device that automatically gives files certain filenames depending on the mode that the camera is set in such as P0 for portrait mode and SP for sport mode (col. 5, lines 6-14). Kawamura further discloses storing the image and filename together (col. 4, lines 24-31).

6. Claims 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Olkin (US 5,768,503)

Regarding claim 19, Olkin discloses a computer system which provides a server program that communicates with a first program and authenticates a first user, one the user is authenticated the user is generated a temporary password and then changes the password for the authenticated user ID to the temporary (col. 2, lines 45-63). Olkin further disclose a user changing his attribute information following the authentication procedure (col. 5, lines 1-16). Olkin does not explicitly state that the authentication and exclusive user information are in a first and second memory in the computer system. However, it is inherent that computer have a plurality of memory and memory space as to store data.

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Regarding claim 20, Olkin further disclose a user changing his attribute information following the authentication procedure (col. 3, lines 1-5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) a patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 24, 30, 34, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawamura et al. in view of Olkin.

Regarding claim 24, Kawamura et al. disclose attribute information in the form of a filename (col.5, lines 7-14). Kawamura does not explicitly state that the attribute information contains exclusive user information. However, Olkin discloses attribute information which is user specific (col. 5, lines 1-16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to modify the Kawamura et al. system to include exclusive user information as taught by Olkin to provide a means to distinguish or quickly recognize information.

Claim 30 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 24.

Claim 34 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 24.

Claim 38 is considered substantively equivalent to claim 24.

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Conclusion

9. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
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or faxed to:

(703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or:

(703) 308-6306 (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mitchell White whose telephone number is (703) 305-8155. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:00 to 5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber, can be reached on (703) 305-4929.

Any inquiry of general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

MLW

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March 12, 2000

Werdy Garber
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2700